

LONWORKS® LN-Series Network Communication and Interface Guide

Technical Bulletin

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Document Introduction

Use this document for information on setting up LONWORKS® LN-Series networks, troubleshooting LONWORKS LN-Series networks, and installing related network interfaces.

Related Documentation

Table 1 provides a list of documents related to the LN-Series products and LONWORKS networks.

Table 1: LONWORKS LN-Series Network Communication and Interface Related Documentation

For Information On	See Document	LIT Number
Installing LN-Builder 3 Software	<i>LN-Builder 3 Installation Instructions</i>	<i>LIT-12011532</i>
Using LN-Builder 3 Software	<i>LN-Builder 3 Technical Bulletin</i>	<i>LIT-12011250</i>
Using the LN-Lighting Controls System	<i>LN-Light Plug-In User's Guide</i>	<i>LIT-12011217</i>
Installing the LN-Panel	<i>LN-Light Panel Installation Instructions</i>	<i>LIT-12011225</i>
Installing the LN-Display	<i>LN-Display Installation Instructions</i>	<i>LIT-1201904</i>
Installing the LN-Scheduler	<i>LN-Scheduler Installation Instructions</i>	<i>LIT-1201907</i>
LN-Lighting Controls Features and Benefits	<i>LN-Light Panel, Display, and Scheduler Product Bulletin</i>	<i>LIT-12011211</i>
Connecting LN-Series Controllers to the Metasys® System	<i>LONWORKS Network Integration with NAE Technical Bulletin</i>	<i>LIT-1201668</i>
Installing an MCL Workstation on an LN-Series Network	<i>MCL Installation and Commissioning Technical Bulletin</i>	<i>LIT-1201120</i>

Setting up a LONWORKS LN-Series Network

Network Design

Network design is the first thing you must plan when starting a new project or modifying an existing one. Some of the most important factors to consider when designing a network are the number of devices, the length of the network, and the network access method.

To determine the network requirements, consider:

- customer requirements
- new or existing site
- number of devices that are currently installed and the number to be installed at the site
- multiple sites
- access to the control system network for the site(s)
- number of people with access to the control system network
- future expansion

Network Architecture Types

The following sections describe the various types of network architectures that exist.

Basic Layout

This architecture has an open distributed control system consisting of only LONWORKS devices. There is no operator workstation or permanent network management tool.

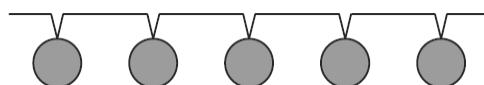


Figure 1: Network Architecture — Basic Layout

Basic Layout with Onsite Management

This architecture has a single operator workstation that includes the network operating system, a network management tool, and a Human-Machine Interface (HMI) application.

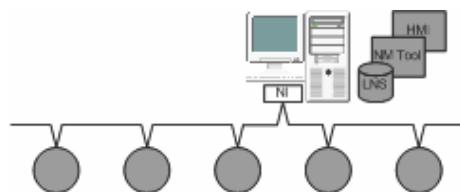


Figure 2: Network Architecture — Basic Layout with Onsite Management

Client/Server Architecture (Lightweight Client)

In the lightweight client architecture, client applications communicate with the LNS® server computer via the Ethernet to perform network management, monitoring, and controls tasks.

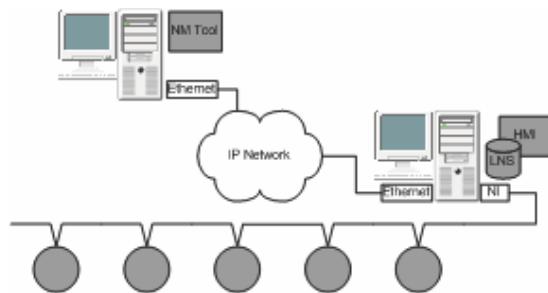


Figure 3: Network Architecture — Client/Server Architecture (Lightweight Client)

Basic Layout with Off-Site Management (Telephony Connection)

In this architecture, an operator workstation connects to the network via a modem.

The operator workstation acts as the network server, a network management tool, and an HMI application.

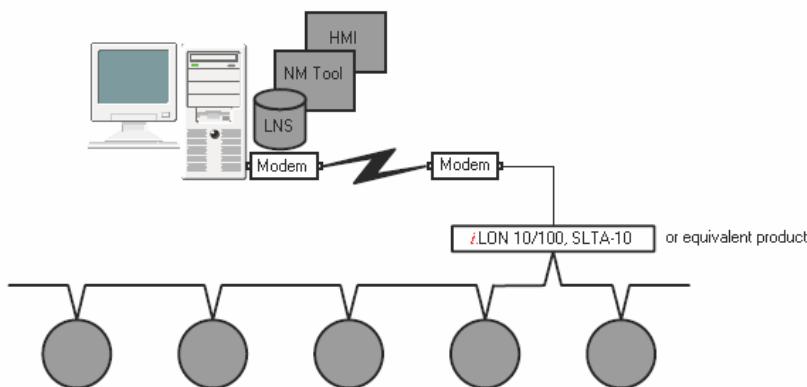


Figure 4: Network Architecture — Basic Layout with Off-Site Management (Telephony Connection)

Basic Layout with Off-Site Management (Internet Protocol [IP] Connection)

In this architecture, an operator workstation connects to the network via an IP connection.

The operator workstation acts as the network server, a network management tool, and an HMI application.

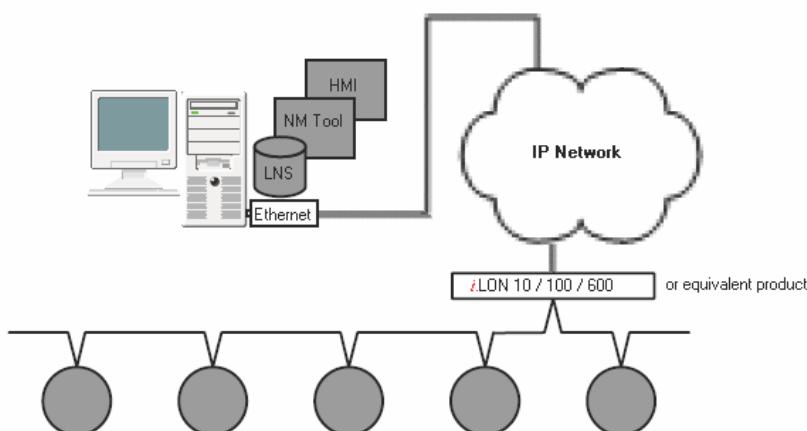


Figure 5: Network Architecture — Basic Layout with Off-Site Management (IP Connection)

Simple Web Browser Based Client

In this architecture, the Web-based client performs monitoring and control tasks. A standard Web browser requests standard Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) Web pages from the Web server.

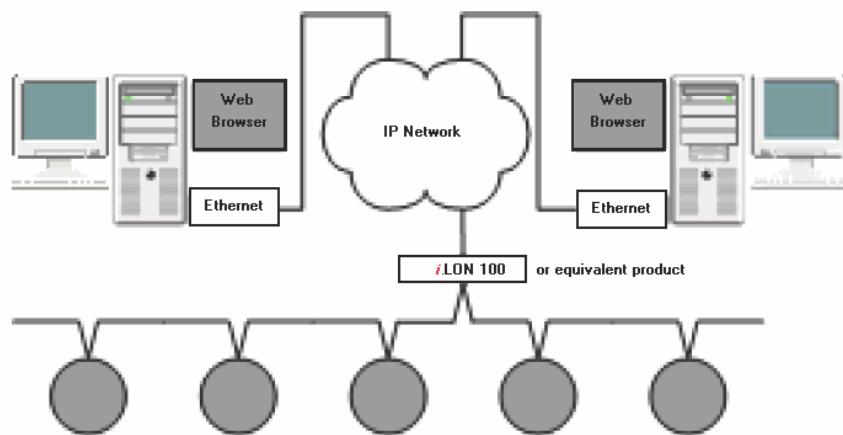


Figure 6: Network Architecture — Simple Web Browser Based Client

Network Spanning Local Area Network (LAN) or Wide Area Network (WAN)

In this architecture, device and network tool traffic is routed across a LAN or WAN. An *i.LON*® 600 LONWORKS/IP server performs routing functions that allow devices on Channel A to communicate with devices on Channel B using an IP backbone channel.

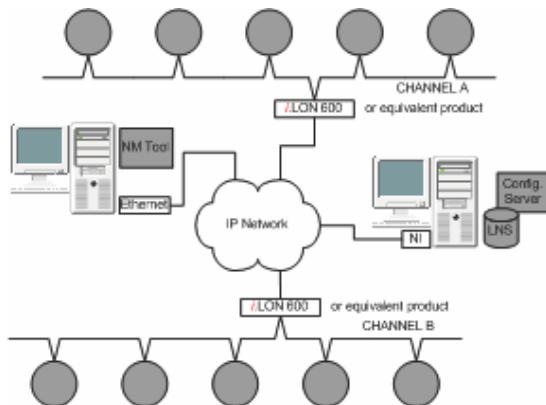


Figure 7: Network Architecture — Network Spanning LAN or WAN

Network Topologies

The physical routing of the communication channel defines the network topology. The channel and transceiver type defines the requirements and limitations of each wiring topology.

Some network segments such as the TP/FT-10 and TP/XF-1250 require termination for proper data transmission performance. Free topology and bus network topology differ in their termination requirements. The following sections describe the various network topologies, their terminator types, and termination procedures.

Bus Topology

A bus topology is a physical routing of the communication channel that includes a distinct beginning and end. This type is also known as a daisy-chain topology.



Figure 8: Bus Topology

Network Termination

For bus topology type networks, use the following terminators at each end of the bus topology channel (two terminators per channel in total):

Table 2: TP/FT-10 Bus Topology Network Termination

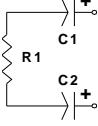
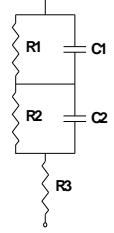
Termination	Requirements	Johnson Controls® Part No.
	R1 = 105Ω, ±1%, 1/8 W C1 = 100µF, ≥ 50 V C2 = 100µF, ≥ 50 V	NXM-TERM-FTT

Table 3: TP/XF-1250 Bus Topology Network Termination

Termination	Requirements	Johnson Controls Part No.
	R1 = 59Ω, ±1% R2 = 340Ω, ±1% R3 = 102Ω, ±1% C1 = 0.15µF, ±10%* C2 = 0.33µF, ±10%* *Capacitors are metal polyester, 50 V	NXM-TERM-1250 ¹

1. The NXM-TERM01250 is a discontinued product.

Note: The recommended topology to use when designing a network is a bus topology. Bus topologies are the easiest to troubleshoot and the maximum wiring length in a bus topology is greater than in a free topology. See the *Channel Types* section for detailed information about wiring lengths and network cable considerations.

Free Topology

Free topology is a flexible wiring structure for communication channels that include ring, star, loop and/or combination wiring structures. A free topology does not have restrictions such as branching restrictions, stub length limits, device separation requirements, or strict termination guidelines. The free topology transmission specification has only two requirements that must be met for proper system operation. The distance from each transceiver to all other transceivers and to the termination must not exceed the maximum node-to-node distance. If multiple paths exist (that is, a loop topology), then the longest path should be used for calculations. The maximum total wire length is the total length of wire within a segment. See the *Network Cables* section for detailed information about wiring lengths and network cable considerations.

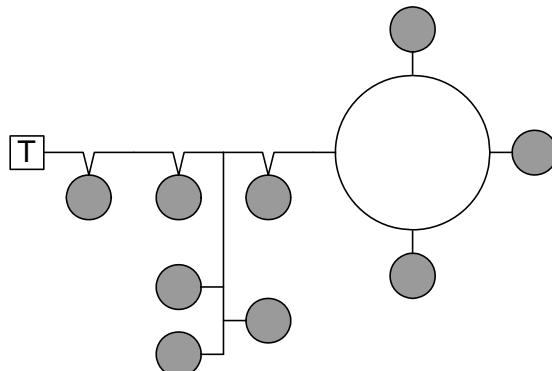


Figure 9: Free Topology

Network Termination

For free topology type networks (TP/FT-10 only), use Johnson Controls Part No. NXM-TERM-FTT as the terminator for each free topology channel. We recommend placing the terminator near the router for consistency.

Table 4: TP/FT-10 Free Topology Network Termination

Termination	Requirements	Johnson Controls Part No.
	R1 = 52.3Ω, ±1%, 1/8 W C1 = 100µF, ≥ 50 V C2 = 100µF, ≥ 50 V	NXM-TERM-FTT

Backbone Topology

Routers connect device channels to a common backbone channel. Typically, the backbone is a high-speed channel, such as high-speed twisted pair, TP/XF-1250, or LONWORKS/IP. Each device channel can have either a free or bus topology. It is not necessary that each channel have the same topology. The guidelines for bus and free topologies (that is, termination requirements and wiring length) must be applied to each individual channel.

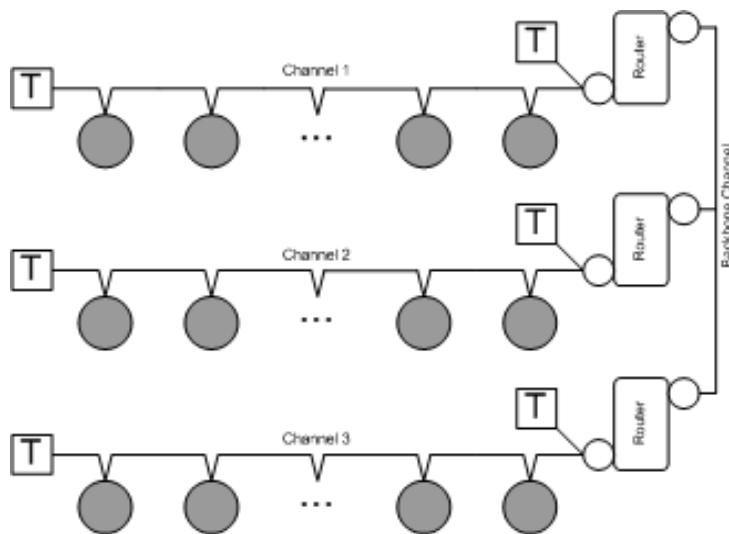


Figure 10: Backbone Topology

Communication Protocols

A LONWORKS network is based on the LonTalk® communication protocol (American National Standards Institute [ANSI]/Electronic Industries Alliance [EIA]/Consumer Electronic Association [CEA]-709.1 standard). This protocol defines the format of the message being transmitted between devices and defines the actions expected when one device sends a message to another. The protocol ensures that application data on a source device is correctly received by the applications on one or more destination devices.

Channel Types

Table 5 explains the most commonly used LONWORKS channel types. Different channel types can be connected using a LonTalk router.

Table 5: Channel Types

Channel Type	Description
TP/FT-10	A Free Topology channel is typically used at the device level. Use Echelon® Free Topology Transceivers FTT-10A or FT-X1 on a TP/FT-10 channel.
TP/LP-10	A Link Power channel is typically used at the device level. On a TP/LP-10 channel, devices are powered by the communication channel itself using the communication conductors.
TP/XF-1250	A 1250 high-speed channel is typically used as a network backbone.
LONWORKS IP	A LONWORKS IP channel is typically used as a network backbone. The reach of a LONWORKS IP channel can easily be extended beyond the LAN to the Internet for remote management tasks.
FO-10	A Fiber Optical channel is typically used as a network backbone. A FO-10 channel is used in applications where a long network is required (for example, a large university campus). The maximum cable length for a FO-10 channel is 30 km (19 mi). Special tools and training are required for conditioning and connecting the fiber.
PL-10 and PLT-22	PL-10 and PLT-22 channels allow you to communicate over a high voltage powerline channel. These channels allow you to use your building's existing electrical AC wiring for communications.

Table 6 provides details on and compares the channel types.

Table 6: Channel Type Details and Comparison

Channel Detail	TP/FT-10	TP/LP-10	TP/XF-1250	PLT-22	LonWORKS IP	FO-10
Common Name	Free Topology	Link Power	Twelve Fifty	Powerline	N/A	Fiber
Typical Use	Node Level ¹	Node Level	Backbone ²	Node Level	Backbone	Backbone
Raw Bite Rate	78 kbps	78 kbps	1.25 Mbps	N/A	N/A	Close to TP/XF-1250
Packets Per Second	144/168	144/168	747/835	14 (Typical)	> 5000 pkts/s	Close to TP/XF-1250
Peak Traffic³	180/210	180/210	933/1043	20 (CENELEC ⁴ protocol disabled), 18 (CENELEC ⁴ protocol enabled)	N/A	Close to TP/XF-1250
Topology	Free, Bus	Free, Bus	Bus	Free, Bus	Bus	Bus
Termination	Yes; One per segment in Free topology or two per segment in Bus topology	Yes; One per segment in Free topology or two per segment in Bus topology	Both Ends	Special applications only (long haul or lightly loaded powerline network)	Ethernet Standard	N/A
Maximum Total Cable Length⁵	Bus = 2,700 m (8,858 ft) Free = 500 m (1,640 ft)	Bus = 2,700 m (8,858 ft) Free = 500 m (1,640 ft)	130 m (427 ft)	Kilometers (Miles)	Unlimited (Worldwide Internet or Local LAN)	30 km (19 mi)
Maximum Stub Length	Bus = 3 m (10 ft)	Bus = 3 m (10 ft)	0.3 m (1 ft)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maximum Device-to-Device Distance	Free = 500 m (1,640 ft)	Free = 500 m (1,640 ft)	130 m (427 ft)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maximum Number of Devices Per Segment	64	128	64	N/A	N/A	Hundreds

1. Node level refers to the communication segment at the node level.
2. Backbone refers to the main data communication segment that is usually common to all other segments.
3. Peak traffic refers to the peak packets per second limits for the media type defined.
4. European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC)
5. Subject to cable type. See the [Network Cables](#) section for details.

Network Cables

The following section identifies the type of cabling that may be used in a TP/FT-10 or TP/XF-1250 twisted pair LONWORKS network.

Note: Do not run TP/FT-10 channel communication cables close to high voltage power cables. Running these cables near each other may cause poor communication.

IMPORTANT: Make all wiring connections in accordance with local, national, and regional regulations. Do not exceed the device's electrical ratings.

IMPORTANT: Use **only** twisted pair cable or wire and conductors on a LONWORKS twisted pair channel.



CAUTION: Risk of Property Damage.

Do not use untwisted wires or cables containing flat or parallel untwisted conductors on a LonWorks twisted pair channel. Using untwisted wire, cable, and conductors on a LonWorks twisted pair channel may result in improper network operation, and an electric field can build up and spike causing damage to the devices connected to the channel.

TP/FT-10 Cable Specifications

Two types of cable are recommended for TP//FT-10 channel installations.

The first type of cable is 22 AWG, 1 twisted pair (1P), stranded conductor (STR), tinned copper (TNC), Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) insulation, PVC jacket, **unshielded**, plenum FT6, CSA 600V, and UL 300V.

Table 7: TP/FT-10 Cable Specifications (22 Gauge)

Attributes	Specifications
Conductor Gauge (AWG)	22 AWG
Conductor Count	2 Conductors (Twisted Pair)
Conductor Type	Stranded Conductor
Material	Tinned Copper
Plenum	Plenum Rated
NEC Rating	UL Listed NEC Article 800 Communications Plenum (CMP) Rated
CSA	Flame Rated

In a **Bus** topology, the maximum wire length is 1,400 m (4,593 ft).

In a **Free** topology, the maximum wire length is 400 m (1,312 ft) node-to-node and 500 m (1,640 ft) total wire length.

The maximum stub length on a TP/FT-10 channel is 3 m (10 ft). A stub is a section of transmission line that is not terminated and branches off the main transmission line. The branch line is terminated as an open circuit.

Note: If you exceed the limits for the number of transceivers or total wire distance, you can add one Free Topology Transceiver (FTT) physical layer repeater to connect two segments and double the overall system capability.

The second type of cable is 16 AWG, 1 twisted pair (1P), stranded conductor (STR), tinned copper (TNC), PVC insulation, PVC jacket, **unshielded**, plenum FT6, CSA 600V, and UL 300V.

Table 8: TP/FT-10 Cable Specifications (16 Gauge)

Attributes	Specifications
Conductor Gauge (AWG)	16 AWG
Conductor Count	2 Conductors (Twisted Pair)
Conductor Type	Stranded Conductor
Material	Tinned Copper
Plenum	Plenum Rated
NEC Rating	UL Listed NEC Article 800 Communications Plenum (CMP) Rated
CSA	Flame Rated

In a **Bus** topology, the maximum wire length is 2,700 m (8,858 ft).

In a **Free** topology, the maximum wire length is 400 m (1,312 ft) node-to-node and 500 m (1,640 ft) total wire length.

The maximum stub length on a TP/FT-10 channel is 3 m (10 ft).

TP/XF-1250 Cable Specifications

The following type of cable is recommended for TP//FT-10 channel installations: 22 AWG, 1 twisted pair (1P), stranded conductor (STR), tinned copper (TNC), PVC insulation, PVC jacket, **unshielded**, plenum FT6, CSA 600V, and UL 300V.

Table 9: TP/XF-1250 Cable Specifications (22 Gauge)

Attributes	Specifications
Conductor Gauge (AWG)	22 AWG
Conductor Count	2 Conductors (Twisted Pair)
Conductor Type	Stranded Conductor
Material	Tinned Copper
Plenum	Plenum Rated
NEC Rating	UL Listed NEC Article 800 Communications Plenum (CMP) Rated
CSA	Flame Rated

In a **Bus** topology, the maximum wire length is 130 m (427 ft).

The maximum stub length on a TP/XF-1250 channel is 0.3 m (1 ft).

IMPORTANT: In accordance with TP/XF-1250 communication standards, do not use more than 8 transceivers per 16 m (52.5 ft) of cable on a TP/XF-1250 channel.

Network Extension

Follow length and device limitations when cabling a network. Before selecting a channel type and cable type, verify the maximum number of devices that can be added to a channel and the maximum length of the network. If you exceed the limits for the number of transceivers or total wire distance, you can add one FTT physical layer repeater to connect two segments and double the overall system capability.

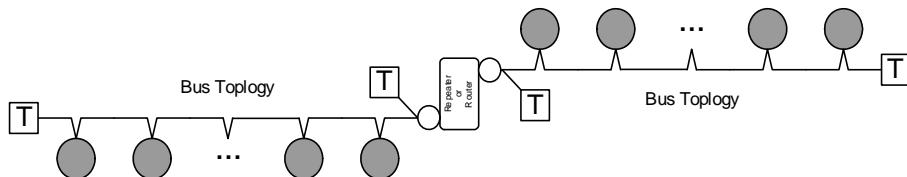


Figure 11: Extended Network

Network Grounding

Shielded Twisted Pair Cable

When using Shielded Twisted Pair cable, terminate the twisted pair and ground the cable shield as shown in Figure 12.

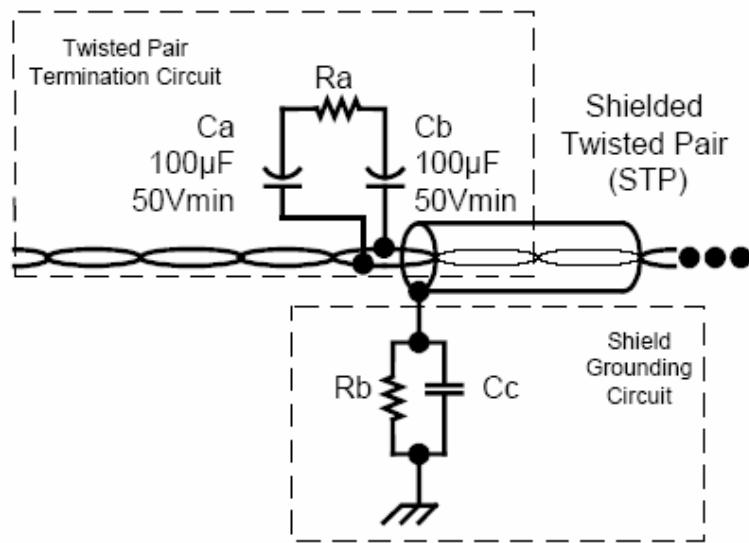


Figure 12: Grounding Shielded Twisted Pair Cable

IMPORTANT: Use shielded cable **only** when installing network cable outside of a building to protect it from Electromagnetic Interference (EMI).

Ground the cable shield using a capacitor to tie the shield to earth ground and use a large value resistor to bleed off any static charge on the shield.

Tie the shield to earth ground through a capacitor, instead of with a direct connection. This prevents DC and 50/60 Hz ground paths from forming through the shield. Typical values for C_c and R_b are as follows:

$C_c = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$, 10%, Metalized Polyester, $\geq 100 \text{ V}$

$R_b = 470 \text{ k}\Omega$, 1/4 W, $\pm 5\%$

Ground the cable shield at least once per segment, preferably at each node. Grounding the shield at every node (using the shield grounding circuit shown in Figure 12) helps suppress 50/60 Hz standing waves.

Entrance Protection

Use shielded twisted pair wire for networks, or portions of networks, that are run outside of buildings. Connect the shield to earth at each building entry point via a data-line lightning/surge arrester to conduct lightning strike energy or power surges directly to ground and prevent their entry into the building via the control systems network. Use data-line lightning/surge arresters at each building entrance and connect them to the network data lines.

Network Interfaces

Network interface selection is usually completed during the network design process. A network interface allows a computer to connect to a physical channel. Computer to Network interface adapters must have transceivers that are compatible with the physical channel to which they are attached.

Table 10 describes the network interfaces available from the Echelon Corporation.

Table 10: Echelon Corporation Network Interfaces

Network Interface	Description
U10/U20 USB Network Interfaces	The U10 and U20 USB Network Interfaces are high-performance LONWORKS interfaces for USB-enabled computers and controllers. The U10 USB Network Interface connects directly to a TP/FT-10 Free Topology Twisted Pair (ANSI/CEA-709.3) LONWORKS channel through a removable connector and is fully compatible with link powered channels. The U20 USB Network Interface connects to a PL-20 C-Band Power Line (ANSI/CEA-709.2) LONWORKS channel through a plug-in coupling circuit/power supply (included).
PCC-10 PC Card LonTalk Adapter	The PCC-10 PC Card LonTalk Adapter is a high-performance LONWORKS interface for laptop, handheld computer, and embedded applications equipped with a Type II PC Card (PCMCIA) interface and a compatible operating system.
PCLTA-21 PCI LonTalk Adapter	The PCLTA-21 PCI LonTalk Adapter is a high-performance LONWORKS interface for computers equipped with a 3.3 V or 5 V 32-bit Personal Component Interconnect (PCI) interface and a compatible operating system.
<i>i</i>.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter	The <i>i</i> .LON 10 Ethernet Adapter is an interface that connects LONWORKS based devices to the Internet, a LAN, or a WAN. As an option, this adapter can be used with a modem for dial-up connectivity.
<i>i</i>.LON 100 e.3 Internet Server	The <i>i</i> .LON 100 e.3 Internet Server bridges LONWORKS networks and can be used as an interface that connects LONWORKS based devices to the Internet, a LAN, or a WAN. As an option, this adapter can be used with a modem for dial-up connectivity.
<i>i</i>.LON 600 LONWORKS/IP Server	The <i>i</i> .LON 600 LONWORKS/IP Server is an EIA-852 compliant device that allows LonTalk to IP communication and provides reliable and secure access to devices. The <i>i</i> .LON Configuration Server Utility and the LONWORKS/IP Channels control panel application are needed if using IP channel.

Network Structure

A network structure includes the physical and logical structure. The physical structure consists of channels, repeaters, routers, and devices. The logical structure contains subsystems and devices.

The first step to configure the network structure is to create the channels. Each channel can support up to 127 devices; however, a repeater or a second router with a new channel is required if you are adding more than 64 devices to a channel. A router is used to connect each set of two channels together.

Channels

A channel refers to the medium through which information is transmitted from a sender (or transmitter) to a receiver. Different channel types can have varying transmission speeds, network topologies, and distance limitations. Each channel can support up to 127 devices. You can connect multiple channels using routers.

Routers

A router is a networking appliance that forwards data packets toward their destinations through a process known as routing. Besides directing network traffic, a router can be used to extend the length of a channel as well as the number of devices attached to the channel. A router can also be used to connect channels that use different media (transceiver types) together. Routers are always attached to two channels (the near side channel and the far side channel).

A single router is usually used to connect two channels, but in certain cases you may wish to use multiple routers (called redundant routers) between the same pair of channels. Redundant routers provide fault tolerance because if one of the routers connecting two channels fails, the other router is still available to forward network traffic. A router can only act as a redundant router if it is set up as a configured router (which is the default factory configuration).

Multi-port Router

A multi-port router consists of an internal backbone that is not visible or physically accessible to the user. The internal backbone connects several routers.

You are adding a single physical device to the network when you add a multi-port router with n number of ports. In LN-Builder 3, you must specify that you are adding n routers connected by a TP-1250 backbone.

In LN-Builder 3, you must set up the routers as illustrated in Figure 13. The physical channels connected to the logical routers of the multi-port router share an internal backbone that you must specify to reflect the device functionality.

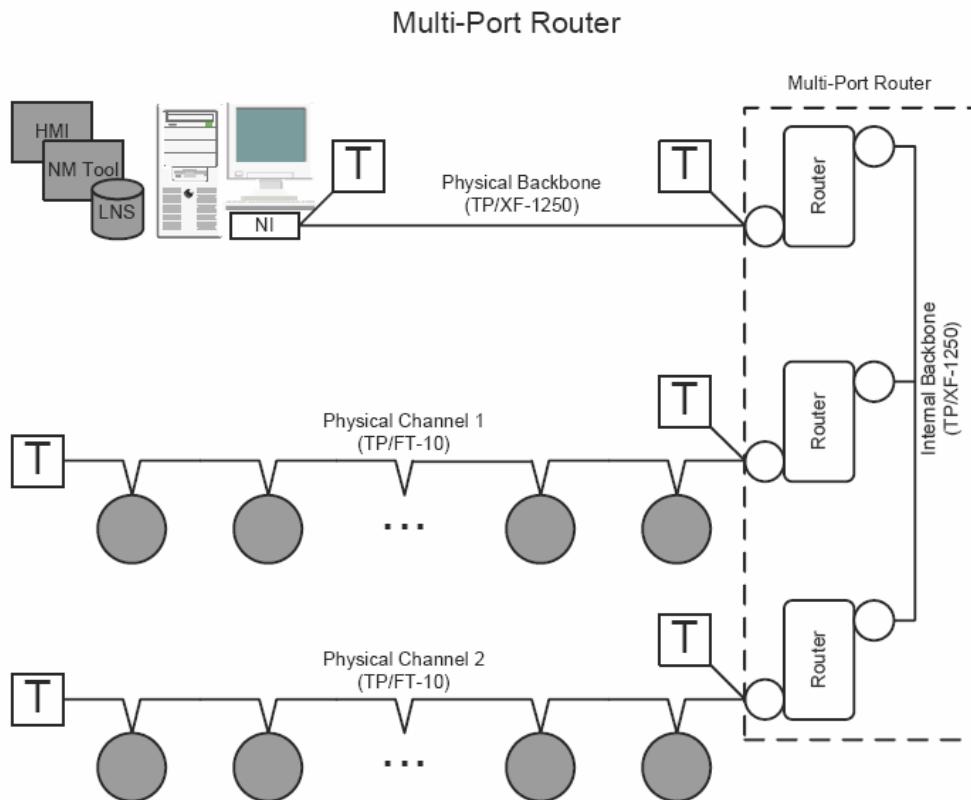


Figure 13: Multi-Port Router

Repeaters

Use a repeater to extend the limits of a channel. On an FTT-10 channel type, device count and network length restrictions exist. The maximum number of devices on a FTT-10 channel is 64. See the [Network Cables](#) section for network length restrictions. These restrictions vary according to the topologies and cable types being used. When you reach the device count or cable length limit, you can use a repeater or a router to amplify signal. Using a repeater increases the maximum network length and increases the limit of the number of devices attached to a channel. When using a repeater, you can add a maximum of 128 devices to one FTT-10 channel.

A repeater is a device that is physically attached to the LONWORKS network and is transparent to the network database.

Subsystems

Subsystems allow you to break large networks into more manageable parts in the software. For example, when creating a control network, each subsystem can represent each floor of the building. Alternately, each subsystem can contain a complete air system including the Air Handling Unit (AHU) and its associated Variable Air Volume (VAV) box. Use subsystems to organize devices. Subsystems are not physical components and have no relation to network communications.

Installing and Configuring Network Interfaces

PCLTA-21PCI and PCC-10 Network Interface Cards

The PCLTA-21 and the PCC-10 network interface cards allow you to connect a computer or a laptop directly to the physical network. See the *Network Interfaces* section for descriptions of these network interfaces. Refer to the *PCLTA-21PCI Interface User's Guide* and the *PCC-10 PC Card User's Guide* for more information on these network interfaces and their installation.

Installing the PCLTA-21PCI and PCC-10 Network Interface Cards

IMPORTANT: The PCLTA-21PCI and PCC-10 software must be installed prior to physical installation of the card into the computer. If you install the card before installing the software, the card may become unusable until you uninstall the card and software and reinstall them in the proper manner.

To install the PCLTA-21PCI and PCC-10 network interface cards on a computer running the Microsoft® Windows® 2000 or Windows XP® Operating System (OS):

1. Close any programs running on your computer.
2. Insert the PCLTA-21PCI or PCC-10 installation CD into your computer and browse to the folder containing the installation programs.
3. Double-click the setup program for the configuration that corresponds to your version of the Windows OS.
4. Follow the instructions of the installation wizard.

Note: We recommend keeping the default settings for file location, directories, and options.

Note: Select **No** when the setup program asks if you want to add a PCCLON1 and a PCCLON2 device entry in your Disk Operating System (DOS) CONFIG.SYS file.

5. Turn off your computer when the software installation is complete.
6. Install the PCLTA-21PCI or PCC-10 card into your computer.
7. Restart your computer. The Windows OS recognizes the card and completes the installation.
8. Prior to connecting to a network, configure the network interface. See the *Configuring the PCLTA-21PCI and PCC-10 Network Interface Cards* section.

Configuring the PCLTA-21PCI and PCC-10 Network Interface Cards

To configure the PCLTA-21PCI and PCC-10 network interface cards:

1. From the Start menu, select Settings > Control Panel. The Control Panel opens.
2. Double-click the LONWORKS Plug'n Play icon. The LONWORKS Plug'n Play dialog box appears (Figure 14).

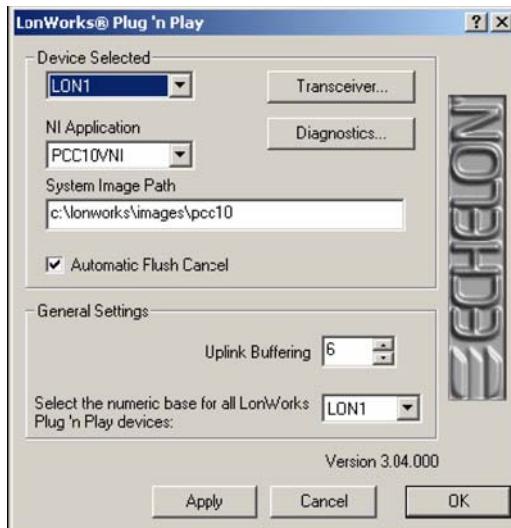


Figure 14: LONWORKS Plug'n Play Dialog Box

3. Verify that the NI Application field is set to PCC10VNI.
4. Verify that the Automatic Flush Cancel option is selected.
5. Click **Transceiver**. The Transceiver dialog box appears (Figure 15).

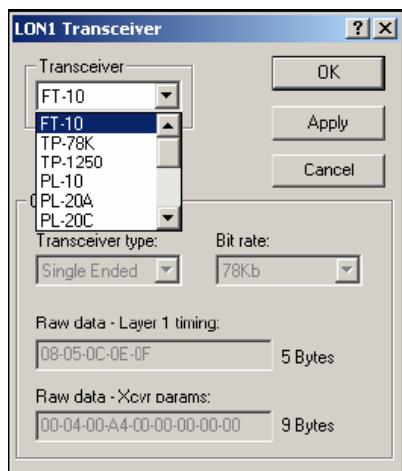


Figure 15: Transceiver Dialog Box

6. Select the transceiver type from the Transceiver drop-down menu. The system retrieves the transceiver configuration selected.
7. Click **OK** in the Transceiver dialog box.

8. Click **Apply** in the LONWORKS Plug'n Play dialog box.
9. Click **Diagnostics**. The Diagnostics dialog box appears.
10. Click **Test**. The status and error count from the PCLTA-21PCI and PCC-10 card appears (Figure 16 and Figure 17).

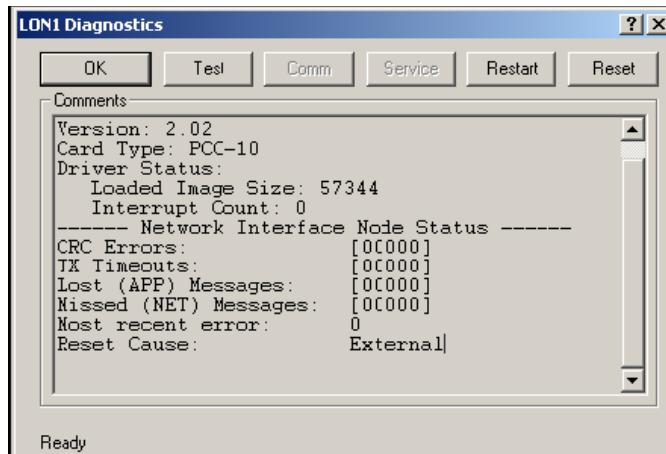


Figure 16: Diagnostics Dialog Box — Test with No Errors

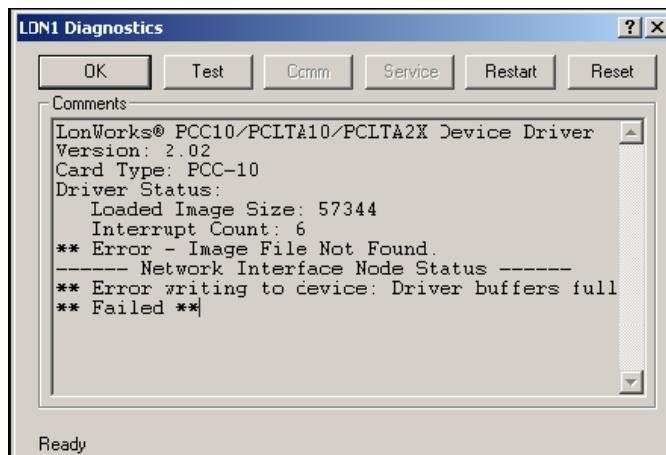


Figure 17: Diagnostics Dialog Box — Failed Test

Note: If there is a problem with the network interface, ****Failed**** appears in the Diagnostics dialog box (Figure 17). Refer to the network interface user's guide to troubleshoot the error.

If the network interface test has no errors (Figure 16), click **OK** to exit. Then click **OK** in the LONWORKS Plug'n Play dialog box.

i.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter

The *i.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter* is an interface that connects LONWORKS based devices to the Internet, a LAN, or a WAN. There are multiple steps required to configure an *i.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter*. This section briefly describes how to set up the *i.LON 10* adapter and use it as a Remote Network Interface (RNI). See the *Network Interfaces* section for a description of this network interface. For more information about this adapter, refer to the *i.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter User's Guide*.

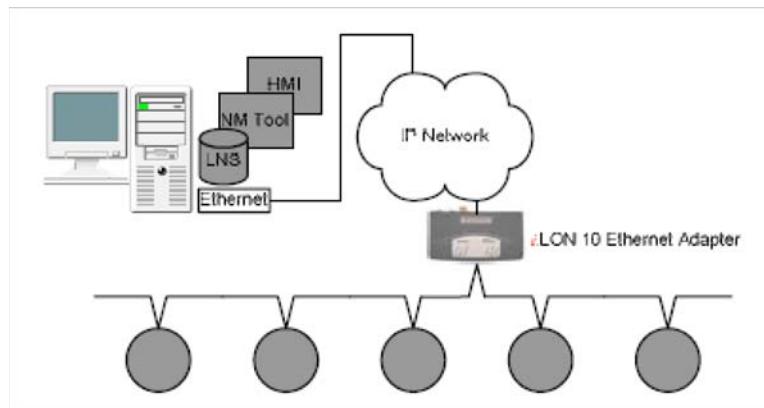


Figure 18: *i.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter*

Installing the *i.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter*

Note: The *i.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter* is an obsolete product.

To install the *i.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter*:

1. Insert the *i.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter* installation CD into your computer.

Note: If the installation wizard fails to start, browse through the CD and double-click setup.exe.

2. Follow the instructions in the installation wizard.

Note: After the setup is complete, visit the Echelon Web site to download software updates at: <http://www.echelon.com/downloads>

Configuring the *i.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter* IP Address and Security Settings

To configure the *i.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter* IP address and security settings:

1. Connect your computer directly to the *i.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter* using a crossover cable.
2. Perform a security access reset on the *i.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter* to reset the IP address to the default value and enable other features:
 - a. Disconnect the power adapter of the *i.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter*.
 - b. Press and hold the service pin switch of the *i.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter*.

- c. Reapply power to the *i*.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter while continuing to hold the service pin until the wink and connect Light-Emitting Diodes (LEDs) illuminate (10 seconds).

Note: When the LEDs illuminate, it means that the security access reset has been performed properly.

3. To communicate with the *i*.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter, verify that your computer is on the same subnet as the *i*.LON 10 adapter, which is 192.168.1.x. If the computer's subnet is different, open a DOS command prompt and type in the following command: **route add 192.168.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0 %computername%**
4. Open your Internet browser and enter the following address:
<http://192.168.1.222/config/>
5. Select the **General** tab from the menu bar of the *i*.LON 10 Ethernet Adapter properties screen (Figure 19).

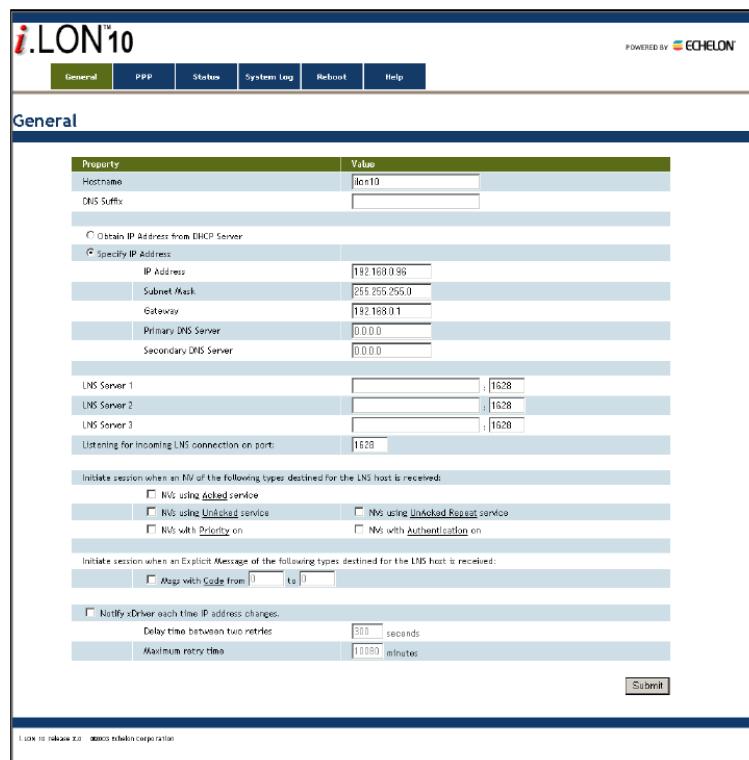


Figure 19: *i*.LON 10 Properties Screen — General Tab

6. Set the user name and password when prompted.
7. Set the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)/IP parameters.
8. We recommend that you disable the following security options:
 - Allow HTTP Access
 - Allow TFTP Access
 - Allow Access to Secure Pages Without Security Access Reset

9. Click **Submit** when the configuration is complete.

Note: These parameters take effect after you power cycle to the *i*.LON 10 device.

Configuring the *i*.LON 10 xDriver Network Interface

To configure the *i*.LON 10 xDriver network interface:

1. From the Start menu, select Settings > Control Panel. The Control Panel opens.
2. Double-click the LONWORKS Interfaces icon. The LONWORKS Interfaces dialog box appears (Figure 20).

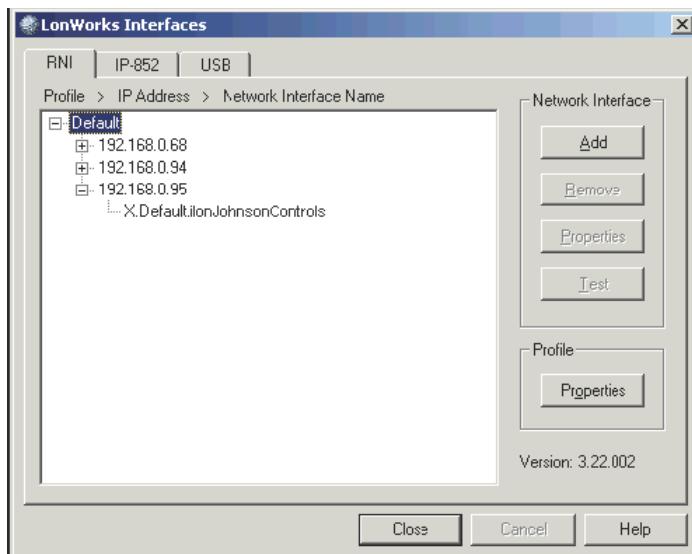


Figure 20: LONWORKS Interfaces Dialog Box

3. Click **Add** to add a new xDriver. The Add Network Interface Wizard appears (Figure 21).



Figure 21: Add Network Interface Wizard

4. Follow the instructions in the Add Network Interface Wizard to create the new xDriver.

Note: Connect LN-Builder 3 to a remote network by configuring the Network Connection Settings to the OnNet Management Mode and Network Attached set to Yes. For instructions on configuring these settings, refer to the *LN-Builder 3 Technical Bulletin (LIT-12011250)*.

i.LON 100 Internet Server

Note: The *i.LON 100 Internet Server* is the predecessor to the *i.LON SmartServer*.

The *i.LON 100 e.3 Internet Server* bridges LONWORKS networks and can be used as an interface that connects LONWORKS based devices to the Internet, a LAN, or a WAN. As an option, this adapter can be used with a modem for dial-up connectivity. This section briefly describes how to set up the *i.LON 100 e.3 Internet Server* and use it as a Remote Network Interface (RNI). See the *Network Interfaces* section for a description of this network interface. For more information about this network interface, refer to the *i.LON 100 e.3 Internet Server User's Guide*.

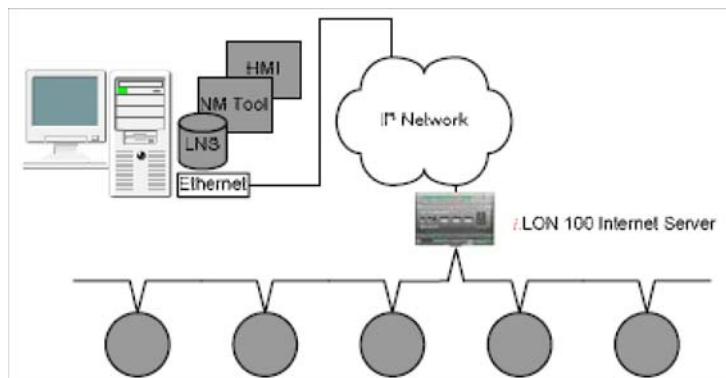


Figure 22: *i.LON 100 e.3 Internet Server*

Installing the *i.LON 100 e.3 Internet Server*

To install the *i.LON 100 e.3 Internet Server*:

1. Insert the *i.LON 100 e.3 Internet Server* installation CD into your computer.

Note: If the installation wizard fails to start, browse through the CD and double-click setup.exe.

2. Follow the instructions in the installation wizard.

Note: After the setup is complete, visit the Echelon Web site to download software updates at: <http://www.echelon.com/downloads>

Configuring the *i.LON 100 e.3 Internet Server IP Address and Security Settings*

To configure the *i.LON 100 e.3 Internet Server IP address and security settings*:

1. Connect your computer directly to the *i.LON 100* server using an Ethernet cable.

2. Perform a security access reset on the *i.LON* 100 server to reset the IP address to the default value and enable other features:
 - a. Disconnect the power adapter of the *i.LON* 100 server.
 - b. Press and hold the service pin switch of the *i.LON* 100 server.
 - c. Reapply power to the *i.LON* 100 server while continuing to hold the service pin until all of the LEDs illuminate (10 seconds).

Note: When the LEDs illuminate, it means that the security access reset has been performed properly.

3. To communicate with the *i.LON* 100 server, verify that your computer is on the same subnet as the *i.LON* 100 server, which is 192.168.1.x. If the computer's subnet is different, open a DOS command prompt and type in the following command: **route add 192.168.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0 %computername%**
4. Open your Internet browser and enter the following address:
<http://192.168.1.222/>
5. Click **Service**. A logon dialog box appears.
6. Set the user name to **ilon** and the password to **ilon**.
7. Click the **Setup** tab and select **TCP/IP**. The LAN/WAN setup page appears (Figure 23).

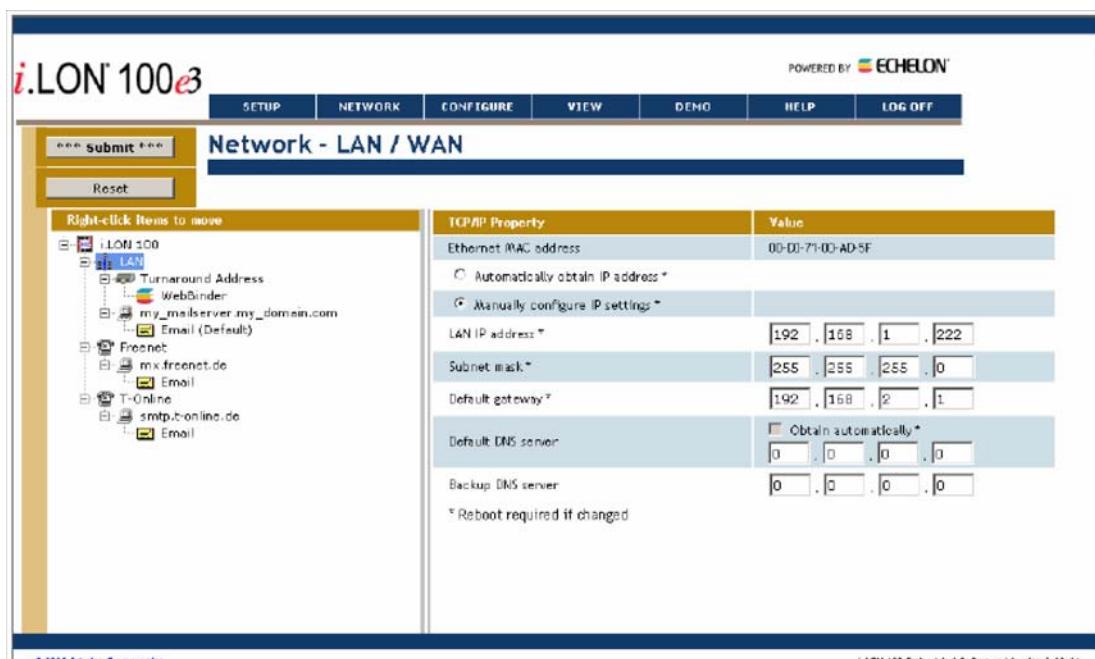


Figure 23: *i.LON* 100 e.3 Internet Server Properties Screen — LAN/WAN

8. Set the TCP/IP parameters.
9. Click **Submit** when the configuration is complete.

Note: These parameters take effect after you power cycle to the *i.LON* 100 server.

Configuring the *i*.LON 100 xDriver Network Interface

To configure the *i*.LON 100 xDriver network interface:

1. From the Start menu, select Settings > Control Panel. The Control Panel opens.
2. Double-click the LONWORKS Interfaces icon. The LONWORKS Interfaces dialog box appears (Figure 24).

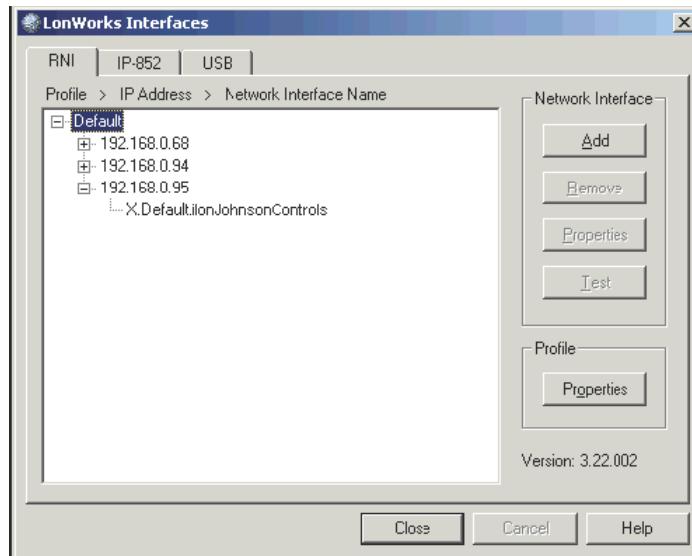


Figure 24: LONWORKS Interfaces Dialog Box

3. Click **Add** to add a new xDriver. The Add Network Interface Wizard appears (Figure 25).



Figure 25: Add Network Interface Wizard

4. Follow the instructions in the Add Network Interface Wizard to create the new xDriver.

Note: Connect LN-Builder 3 to a remote network by configuring the Network Connection Settings to the OnNet Management Mode and Network Attached set to Yes. For instructions on configuring these settings, refer to the *LN-Builder 3 Technical Bulletin (LIT-12011250)*.

i.LON 600 LONWORKS/IP Server

The *i.LON 600 LONWORKS/IP Server* is an EIA-852 compliant device that allows LonTalk to IP communication and provides reliable and secure access to devices. You need the *i.LON Configuration Server Utility* and *LONWORKS/IP Channels* control panel application when using an IP channel.

There are multiple steps required to configure an *i.LON 600 LONWORKS/IP Server*. This section briefly describes how to set up the *i.LON 600* server and use it as a remote network interface (RNI). See the *Network Interfaces* section for a description of this network interface. For more information about this adapter, refer to the *i.LON 600 LONWORKS/IP Server User's Guide*.

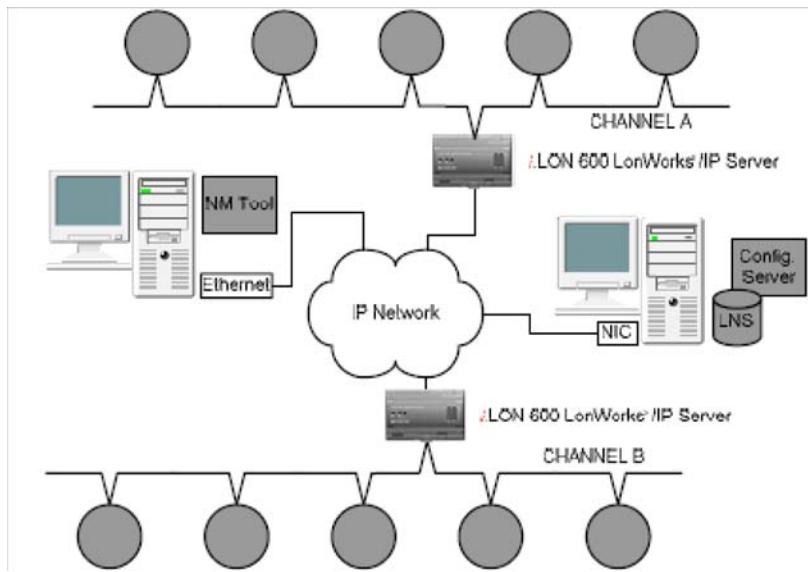


Figure 26: *i.LON 600 LONWORKS/IP Server*

Installing the *i.LON 600 LONWORKS/IP Server*

To install the *i.LON 600 LONWORKS/IP Server*:

1. Insert the *i.LON 600 LONWORKS/IP Server* installation CD into your computer.

Note: If the installation wizard fails to start, browse through the CD and double-click setup.exe.

2. Follow the instructions in the installation wizard.

Note: After the setup is complete, visit the Echelon Web site to download software updates at: <http://www.echelon.com/downloads>

Configuring the *i.LON 600* LONWORKS/IP Server IP Address

To configure the *i.LON 600* LONWORKS/IP Server IP address:

1. Connect your computer directly to the *i.LON 600* server using an Ethernet cable.
2. To communicate with the *i.LON 600* server, verify that your computer is on the same subnet as the *i.LON 600* server, which is 192.168.1.x. If the computer's subnet is different, open a DOS command prompt and type in the following command: **route add 192.168.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0 %computername%**
3. Open your Internet browser and enter the following address:
<http://192.168.1.222/config>
4. From the Setup tab of the *i.LON 600* LONWORKS/IP Server screen, select TCP/IP.
5. Set the user name to **ilon** and the password to **ilon**. The TCP/IP setup screen appears (Figure 27).

Property	Value
Ethernet MAC address	00-00-71-00-ED-44
IP address *	192.168.0.60
Subnet mask *	255.255.255.0
Default gateway *	192.168.0.1
Web server port *	80
FTP server port *	21
Host name *	iLON600
Time server 1 **	0.0.0.0
Time server 2 **	0.0.0.0
Time of last NTP sync	Unknown
Time zone **	(GMT-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Date and local time	THU 2005 AUG 25 06:46:23

Figure 27: *i.LON 600* LONWORKS/IP Server Screen

6. Set the TCP/IP parameters.
7. Click **Submit** when the configuration is complete.

Note: These parameters take effect after you power cycle to the *i.LON 600* server.

Configuring the *i*.LON 600 LonWORKS/IP Server

To configure the *i*.LON 600 LonWORKS/IP Server:

1. From the Start menu, select Echelon *i*.LON 600 > LONWORKS-IP Configuration Server. The Echelon LONWORKS IP Configuration Server dialog box appears (Figure 28).

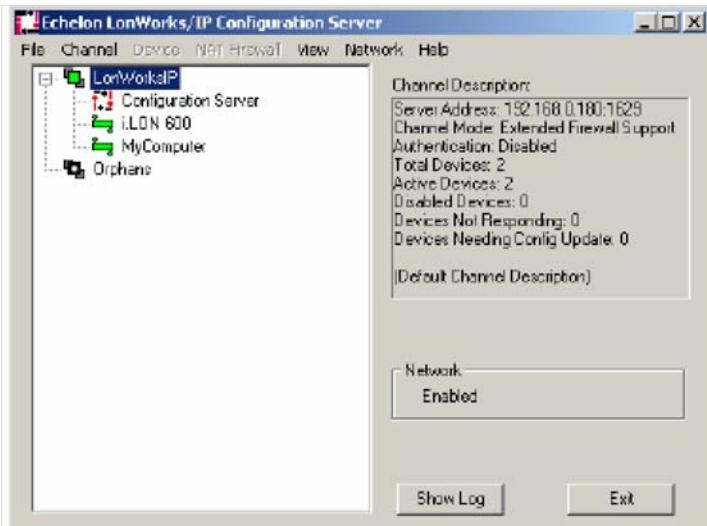


Figure 28: Echelon LonWORKS IP Configuration Server Dialog Box

2. Add the *i*.LON 600 device:

- a. Right-click the Channel and select New Device.
- b. Type the desired name.
- c. Right-click the device and select Device Properties.
- d. Set the IP address and the time zone.
- e. Repeat these steps for other *i*.LON 600 devices.

3. Add your computer as a new device by repeating Step 2a-d.

Note: The configuration server interacts with a computer that has a LONWORKS/IP interface in the same way it interacts with an *i*.LON 600 device.

4. Right-click the Channel and select Update Members. The icon that represents the *i*.LON device and the computer turns green.

Note: LN-Builder 3 must be connected to the network using the LONWORKS/IP network interface; otherwise, the computer icon is red.

Configuring the *i.LON 600* LONWORKS/IP Network Interface

To configure the *i.LON 600* LONWORKS/IP network interface:

1. From the Start menu, select Settings > Control Panel. The Control Panel opens.
2. Double-click the LONWORKS Interfaces icon. The LONWORKS Interfaces dialog box appears.
3. Click the IP-852 tab (Figure 29).

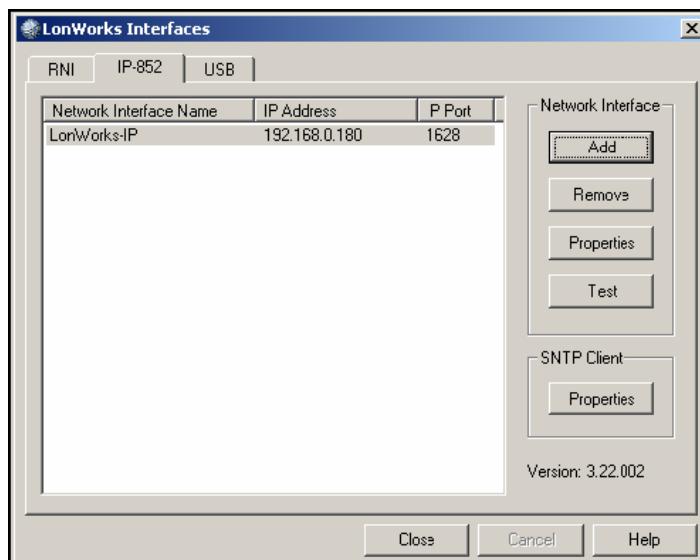


Figure 29: LONWORKS Interfaces Dialog Box — IP-852 Tab

4. Click **Add** to add a new network interface. The Network Interface Add Wizard appears (Figure 30).

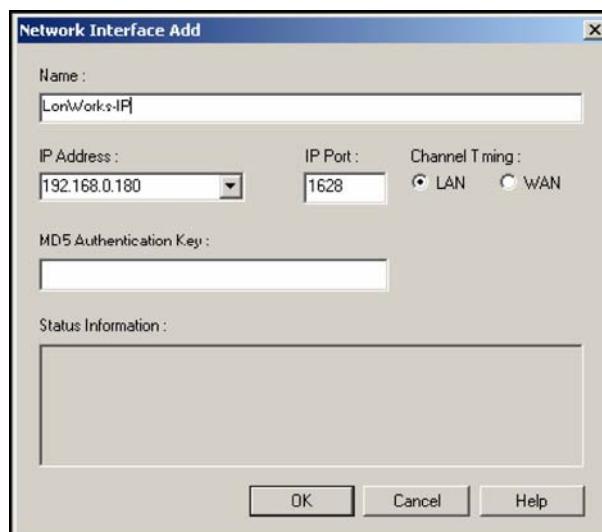


Figure 30: Network Interface Add Wizard

5. Enter a name and IP address.
6. Click **OK**. The new network interface is created.

Note: Connect LN-Builder 3 to a remote network by configuring the Network Connection Settings to the OnNet Management Mode and Network Attached set to Yes. For instructions on configuring these settings, refer to the *Defining Network Connection Settings* section of the *LN-Builder 3 Technical Bulletin (LIT-12011250)*.

Note: Set up the *i.LON 600* device as a router in the network database. Refer to the *Adding a Router* section of the *LN-Builder 3 Technical Bulletin (LIT-12011250)*.

U/10 and U/20 Network Interfaces

The U/10 and U/20 USB Network Interfaces are high-performance LONWORKS interfaces for USB-enabled computers and controllers. There are multiple steps required to configure these USB network interfaces (USB to TP/FT-10). This section briefly describes how to install and use the USB network interface. See the *Network Interfaces* section for a description of this network interface. For more information about this interface, refer to the *USB Network Interface User's Guide*.



Figure 31: U/10 and U/20 USB Network Interface

Installing the U/10 and U/20 Network Interfaces

To install the U/10 or U/20 network interface:

1. Insert the U/10 or U/20 network interface installation CD into your computer.

Note: If the installation wizard fails to start, browse through the CD and double-click OpenLDV210.exe.

2. Follow the instructions in the installation wizard.

Note: After the setup is complete, visit the Echelon Web site to download software updates at: <http://www.echelon.com/downloads>

Detecting the U/10 and U/20 Network Interfaces

To detect the U/10 or U/20 network interface, insert the USB network interface into a free USB port on your computer. The Windows OS automatically detects and installs the USB network interface.

Configuring the U/10 and U/20 Network Interface Properties

To configure the U/10 or U/20 network interface properties:

1. From the Start menu, select Settings > Control Panel. The Control Panel opens.
2. Double-click the LONWORKS Interfaces icon. The LONWORKS Interfaces dialog box appears.
3. Click the USB tab (Figure 32).

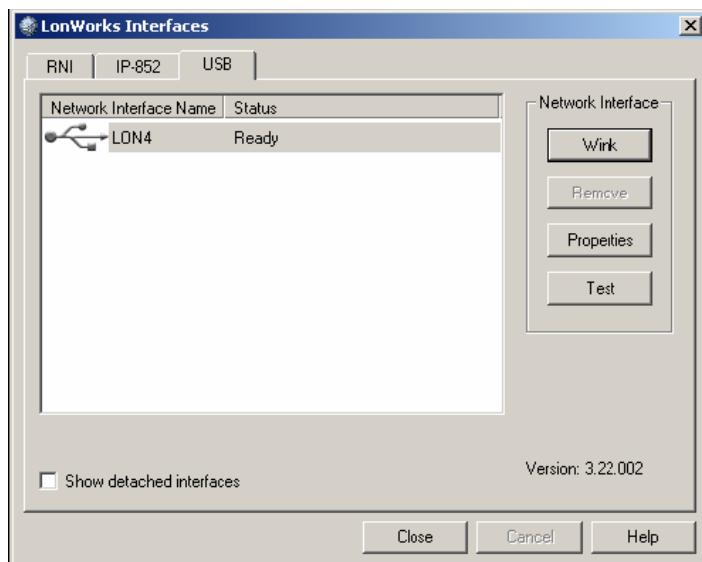


Figure 32: LONWORKS Interfaces Dialog Box — USB Tab

4. Note the network interface name.

Note: Connect LN-Builder 3 to a remote network by configuring the Network Connection Settings to the OnNet Management Mode and Network Attached set to Yes. For instructions on configuring these settings, refer to the *Defining Network Connection Settings* section of the *LN-Builder 3 Technical Bulletin (LIT-12011250)*.

Troubleshooting the LONWORKS LN-Series Network

This section describes how to identify and repair typical problems that can occur in a LONWORKS network.

The following flowchart summarizes the sequence of steps that are required to troubleshoot LONWORKS networks and devices (Figure 33).

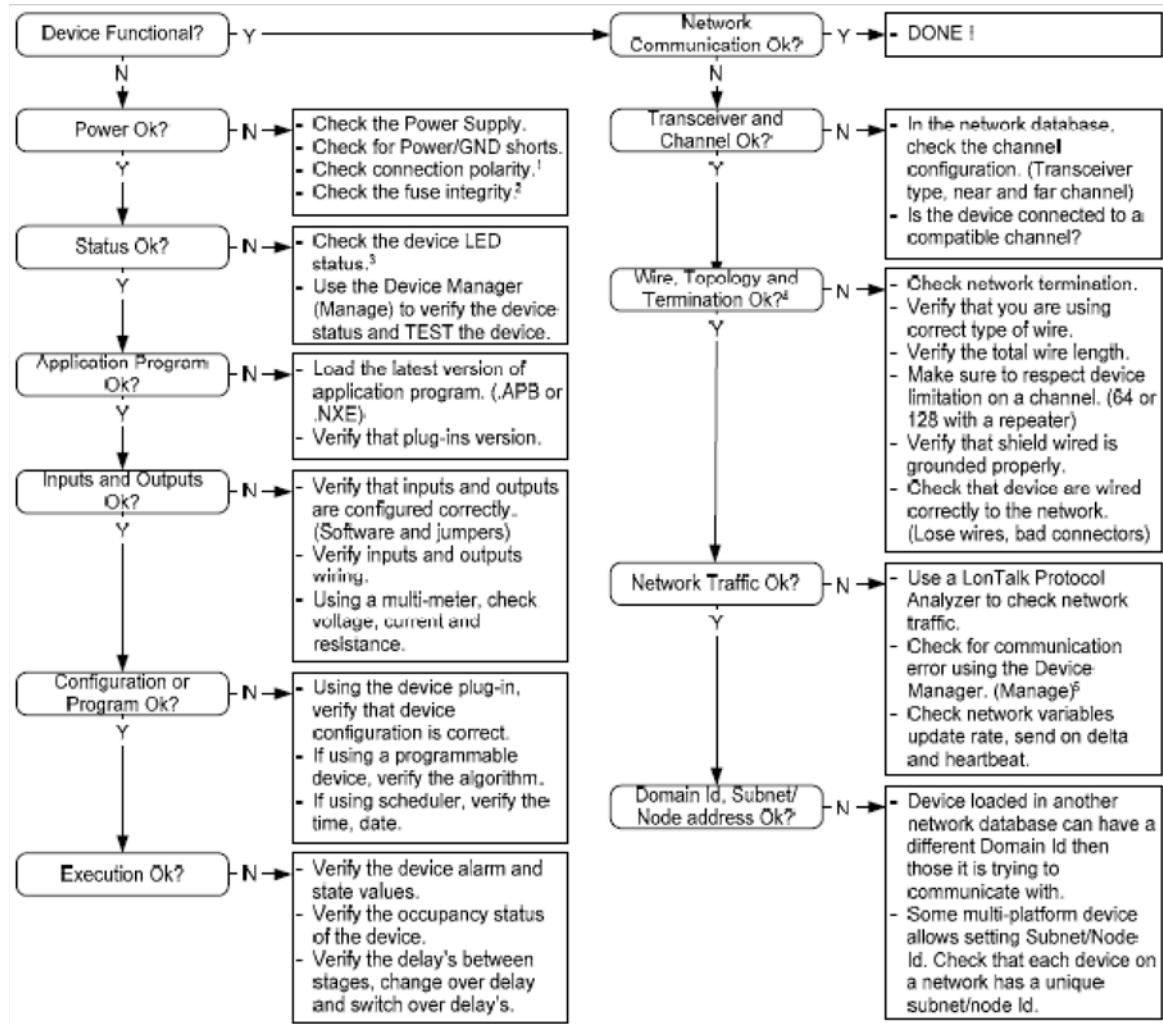


Figure 33: Troubleshooting Flowchart

1. Some devices use half-wave rectifier circuits. Verify that consistent polarity is maintained between all devices and the transformer. Check that the common terminals of all the controllers are connected and make sure that the 24 V input of all the controllers are connected.
2. For the auto-reset fuse, disconnect the power, input terminals, and output terminals. Wait a few seconds to allow the auto-reset fuse to cool down. Check the power supply and check the input and output wiring. Reconnect the power without connecting the Input/Output (I/O) terminals. If there is no further problem indicated by the auto-reset fuse, reconnect the I/O terminals.
3. See the *Troubleshooting Using Device Status LEDs* section for LED state descriptions.
4. See the *Network Topologies* section for more information on network topology, wire type, wire length, and network termination.
5. Use the Device Manager to view communication errors for devices and routers. Communication errors can cause many problems in a control process. For example, if a Rooftop Unit (RTU) controller communicates sporadically with a Variable Air Volume (VAV) box, the system may not work properly. To identify communication errors, you can use a protocol analyzer or the Device Manager to list transmission errors, lost messages, and missed messages.

Troubleshooting Using Device Status LEDs

You can use the device status LEDs for quick troubleshooting of devices. Table 11 describes the possible LED states:

Table 11: Status LEDs

LED State	Description
Off	The device is in normal operation or is not powered. (If the device is powered and the LED is off, pressing the Service Pin lights up the LED).
On	The device is missing its application binary file (.apb). Appropriate action: Reload the application binary file.
Repeated Blink (Some Devices)	The device is in normal operation. The LED blinks with respect to the device code execution time.
Slow Blink (1 Second On, 1 Second Off)	The device is not configured. Appropriate action: Commission the device.
Fast Blink (0.3 Seconds On, 1 Second Off)	There is a watchdog time out. The application is corrupted. Appropriate action: Call the device installer, distributor, or manufacturer to report the problem.



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